

=> file reg

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 15:46:23 ON 11 AUG 2005
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=> display history full 11-

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 14:27:10 ON 11 AUG 2005

E TETRAPROPYLENE GLYCOL/CN

L1 1 SEA "TETRAPROPYLENE GLYCOL, POLYMER WITH ALLYL METHACRYLA
L2 1 SEA 24800-25-7

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 14:31:21 ON 11 AUG 2005

L3 491 SEA L2 OR TETRAPROPYLENE#(2A)GLYCOL# OR TETRAPROPYLENEGLY
COL# OR TETRA#(2A)PROPYLENEGLYCOL# OR TETRA#(3A)PROPYLENE
#(3A)GLYCOL# OR TPG OR T(W)P(W)G

L4 7 SEA L2

L5 1098017 SEA OPHTHALM? OR OPHTHALM? OR OCULAR? OR INTRAOCUL? OR
INTEROCUL? OR OPTIC? OR OPTOMET? OR LENS## OR EYEGLASS?
OR (EYE# OR PRESCRIPTION?) (2A)GLASS? OR EYEBALL# OR
VISION? OR SIGHT OR SEEING# OR CORNEA? OR RETINA? OR EYE
OR EYES

L6 54 SEA MOLOCK ?/AU

L7 51 SEA MOLOCK F?/AU

L8 40 SEA L6 AND (L3 OR L5)

L9 1 SEA L6 AND L3

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 15:34:23 ON 11 AUG 2005

L10 1 SEA 25657-08-3

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 15:37:05 ON 11 AUG 2005

L11 78 SEA L10

L12 1 SEA L11 AND L5

L13 0 SEA L4 AND L5

L14 14 SEA L3 AND L5

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 15:39:17 ON 11 AUG 2005

L15 1 SEA 112-60-7

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 15:40:34 ON 11 AUG 2005

L16 2557 SEA L15

L17 92 SEA L16 AND L5

L18 12019 SEA (CONTACT? OR OCUL? OR OPTOM? OR PRESCRIPTION? OR

INTRAOCUL? OR INTEROCUL? OR OPHTHALM? OR OPHTHALM? OR
OPTIC?) (2A) LENS##

L19 4 SEA L16 AND L18
L20 14 SEA L12 OR L14
L21 3 SEA L19 NOT L20

=> file hcaplus

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 16:03:24 ON 11 AUG 2005

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=> d l20 1-14 cbib abs hitstr hitind

L20 ANSWER 1 OF 14 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

2005:284181 Document No. 142:341998 Methods of preparing

ophthalmic devices for soft contact **lens**. Molock,

Frank (USA). U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ. US 2005070661 A1 20050331, 6 pp.

(English). CODEN: USXXCO. APPLICATION: US 2003-675070 20030930.

AB The present invention relates to a method of making an

ophthalmic device from uncured components comprising

dissolving the uncured components in a diluent comprising

.alpha.-methyl-.omega.-hydroxy poly(oxy- 1,2 -ethanediyl) (mPEG) and

curing the uncured components. Thus, a soft contact **lens**

was prepd. by polymg. glycerol monomethacrylate, 2-hydroxyethyl

methacrylate (HEMA), Norbloc 7966, tetraethylene glycol

dimethacrylate, Blue HEMA (HEMA contg. Reactive Blue 4) in the

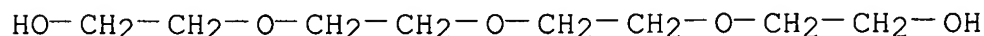
presence of Irgacure 1850 in mPEG 350.

IT **25657-08-3, Tetrapropylene glycol**

(solvent; methods of prepg. **ophthalmic** devices for soft
contact **lens**)

RN 25657-08-3 HCAPLUS

CN Propanol, [oxybis[(methyl-2,1-ethanediyl)oxy]]bis- (9CI) (CA INDEX
NAME)



4 (D1-Me)

IC ICM C08J003-00

ICS C08K003-00; C08L031-00; C08L033-00
INCL 524556000
CC 63-7 (Pharmaceuticals)
Section cross-reference(s): 38
ST **ophthalmic** device soft contact **lens** prepn
IT **Eyeglass lenses**
(methods of prepg. **ophthalmic** devices for soft contact **lens**)
IT Polyoxyalkylenes, uses
(methods of prepg. **ophthalmic** devices for soft contact **lens**)
IT Contact **lenses**
(soft; methods of prepg. **ophthalmic** devices for soft contact **lens**)
IT 25322-68-3, PEG 400
(PEG 200, solvent; methods of prepg. **ophthalmic** devices for soft contact **lens**)
IT 13324-20-4, Reactive Blue 4
(dye; methods of prepg. **ophthalmic** devices for soft contact **lens**)
IT 848474-89-5P, Glycerol monomethacrylate-2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate-Norbloc 7966-tetraethylene glycol dimethacrylate copolymer
(methods of prepg. **ophthalmic** devices for soft contact **lens**)
IT 184649-96-5, Irgacure 1850
(polymn. catalyst; methods of prepg. **ophthalmic** devices for soft contact **lens**)
IT 111-46-6, Diethylene glycol, uses 112-60-7, Tetraethylene glycol 9004-74-4, MPEG 350 **25657-08-3, Tetrapropylene glycol** 52673-60-6, Glucam P 10 68239-42-9, Glucam E 20
(solvent; methods of prepg. **ophthalmic** devices for soft contact **lens**)

L20 ANSWER 2 OF 14 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
2003:441390 Document No. 139:222299 Charge ordering and charge dynamics in Nd₂-xSr_xNiO₄ (0.33 .ltoreq. x .ltoreq. 0.7). Ishizaka, K.; Taguchi, Y.; Kajimoto, R.; Yoshizawa, H.; Tokura, Y. (Department of Applied Physics, University of Tokyo, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo, 113-8656, Japan). Physical Review B: Condensed Matter and Materials Physics, 67(18), 184418/1-184418/8 (English) 2003. CODEN: PRBMDO. ISSN: 0163-1829. Publisher: American Physical Society.
AB Charge ordering phenomena and their effects on charge dynamics have been investigated for single crystals of R₂-xSr_xNiO₄ (R = La, Nd) with x = 0.5 for R=La and 0.33 .ltoreq. x .ltoreq. 0.70 for R = Nd by measurements of neutron diffraction and **optical** reflectivity spectra. The essential features of charge dynamics for 0.33 .ltoreq. x .ltoreq. 0.5 appear to be least affected by R

species (La or Nd). In $x \gtrsim 0.5$, commensurate checkerboard (CB)-type charge order shows up at such a high temp. as TCOC .apprx. 480 K. An incommensurate stripe order, that tends to take over the CB-type charge order at lower temps., is also clearly obsd. up to $x = 0.7$. The remarkable evolution of the pseudogap feature as lowering temp. is obsd. in the **optical** cond. spectrum. As x is increased, the energy scale (Δ), the onset T (**TPG**) of the pseudogap, and the in-plane resistivity upturn T ($T_{\rho ab}$) scale with each other and decrease monotonically after taking a max. at $x = 0.5$, as TCOC is simultaneously reduced. The results indicate that the charge dynamics is significantly regulated by emergence of the CB-type charge correlation, and that the melting of the CB-type charge order must be playing a key role in driving the insulator-metal transition at $x \gtrsim 0.9$.

CC 76-4 (Electric Phenomena)

L20 ANSWER 3 OF 14 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

2002:662784 Document No. 137:343650 Fourier transform THz-wave spectrometer using THz-wave parametric generator. Shikata, Jun-ichi; Kawase, Kodo; Taniuchi, Tetsuo; Ito, Hiromasa (Research Institute of Electrical Communication, Tohoku University, Sendai, 980-8577, Japan). THz Conference 2000, International Conference on Terahertz Electronics, 8th, Darmstadt, Germany, Sept. 28-29, 2000, 193-196. Editor(s): Lin, Chih-I.; Rodriguez-Girones, Manuel; Ichizli, Victoria. VDE Verlag: Berlin, Germany. ISBN: 3-8007-2580-0 (English) 2000. CODEN: 69DAKS.

AB The authors have developed a THz-wave spectrometer with the combination of a bright THz-wave source of THz-wave parametric generator (**TPG**) and a Martin-Puplett interferometer. The **TPG** output was optimized by studying various configurations with LiNbO₃ crystals. THz-waves which span the 1-2THz region were emitted with the peak power of 280.mW. The whole system, including the N-purge unit, was constructed in a table-top size. Using the THz-wave spectrometer, absorption lines of H₂O vapor were successfully obtained.

CC 73-11 (Optical, Electron, and Mass Spectroscopy and Other Related Properties)

IT Configuration

Interferometers

Optical absorption

(Fourier transform THz-wave spectrometer using THz-wave parametric generator)

L20 ANSWER 4 OF 14 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

2002:91354 Document No. 136:223859 Fourier-transform spectrometer with a terahertz-wave parametric generator. Shikata, Jun-Ichi; Kawase, Kodo; Taniuchi, Tetsuo; Ito, Hiromasa (Research Institute of Electrical Communication, Tohoku University, Sendai, 980-8577,

Japan). Japanese Journal of Applied Physics, Part 1: Regular Papers, Short Notes & Review Papers, 41(1), 134-138 (English) 2002. CODEN: JAPNDE. Publisher: Japan Society of Applied Physics.

AB A novel terahertz (THz)-wave spectrometer that combines a bright broad-band source of a laser-pumped THz-wave parametric generator (**TPG**) and a Martin-Puplett interferometer was developed. The **TPG** was based on stimulated polariton scattering via the lowest A₁-symmetry mode in Li niobate (LN). Broad-band THz-wave generation with nanosecond-pulse duration was achieved by single-pass pumping of the crystals with a Q-switched Nd:YAG laser. An array of Si prisms was used to couple out THz waves efficiently. To optimize the output, various configurations of the LN crystals were examd. A peak power of 280 .mu.W was achieved, and the spectral range extended from 30 to 120 cm⁻¹ (0.9-3.6 THz), due to the 1st- and 2nd-order Stokes scattering processes. The THz-wave spectrometer system with a N-purge unit was of tabletop size and had a max. resoln. of 0.025 cm⁻¹ (750 MHz). THz spectroscopic data measured with the spectrometer were also presented.

CC 73-11 (Optical, Electron, and Mass Spectroscopy and Other Related Properties)

IT Interferometers

Optical pumping

Polariton

(Fourier-transform spectrometer with a terahertz-wave parametric generator)

L20 ANSWER 5 OF 14 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

2002:34428 Document No. 136:347777 Injection-seeded terahertz-wave parametric generator with wide tunability. Kawase, Kodo; Minamide, Hiroaki; Imai, Kazuhiro; Shikata, Jun-ichi; Ito, Hiromasa (Photo Dynamics Research Center, RIKEN, Aramaki, Aoba, Sendai, 980-0845, Japan). Applied Physics Letters, 80(2), 195-197 (English) 2002. CODEN: APPLAB. ISSN: 0003-6951. Publisher: American Institute of Physics.

AB The authors report on the development of a widely tunable (frequency: 0.7-2.4 THz and wavelength: 125-430 .mu.m), injection-seeded THz-wave parametric generator (IS-**TPG**), which operates at room temp. The spectral resoln. (<100 MHz and 0.003 cm⁻¹) is the Fourier transform limit of the nanosecond THz-wave pulse. The continuous scanning and narrow spectral bandwidth of the IS-**TPG** were verified in the absorption spectrum of low-pressure H₂O vapor. The high peak power (>200 mW) of the output wave and the small beam divergence are suited to a variety of applications.

CC 73-10 (Optical, Electron, and Mass Spectroscopy and Other Related Properties)

IT **Optical** parametric oscillators

(terahertz-wave; injection-seeded terahertz-wave parametric

generator with wide tunability)

L20 ANSWER 6 OF 14 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

2001:686374 Document No. 135:325003 THz-wave parametric generator with injection seeding. Kawase, Kodo; Shikata, Jun-ichi; Imai, Kazuhiro; Ito, Hiromasa (Photodynamics Research Center, RIKEN, Sendai, 980-0845, Japan). Reza Kenkyu, 29(7), 452-456 (Japanese) 2001. CODEN: REKEDA. ISSN: 0387-0200. Publisher: Reza Gakkai.

AB A novel THz-wave parametric generator (**TPG**) was demonstrated by introducing an injection seeding technique. The linewidth was narrowed to the Fourier transform limit of the pulsewidth. and the purity of the frequency was dramatically improved to $\Delta \nu / \nu < 10^{-4}$. The resolu. of < 100 MHz (0.003 cm⁻¹) was clearly shown by the absorption spectrum measurement of low pressure H₂O vapor. The linewidth could become much narrower by using longer pump pulse. Simultaneously, the obtained THz-wave output was > 300 times higher than that of conventional **TPG** which has no injection seeder, and ≈ 5 times higher than that of TPO.

CC 73-11 (Optical, Electron, and Mass Spectroscopy and Other Related Properties)

IT **Optical** pumping

(injection seeding; THz-wave parametric generator with injection seeding)

IT **Optical** instruments

(nonlinear; THz-wave parametric generator with injection seeding)

L20 ANSWER 7 OF 14 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

2000:797706 DNA bending: Dynamic bending vs. conformational change.. Schurr, J. Michael; Naimushin, Alexei N.; Fujimoto, Bryant S. (Department of Chemistry, University of Washington, Seattle, WA, 98195, USA). Abstracts of Papers, 220th ACS National Meeting, Washington, DC, United States, August 20-24, 2000 PHYS-531 (English) 2000. CODEN: 69FZC3. Publisher: American Chemical Society.

AB DNA could in principle flex via two different mechanisms: (1) it could undergo dynamic bends within a single potential-of-mean-force basin, and (2) part of the sequence could convert from one conformation to an alternative secondary structure with greater intrinsic curvature. The latter bends would be relatively slow, because it is necessary to traverse a barrier between two potential-of-mean-force basins. Previous studies on circular DNAs of different size demonstrate that the bending strain in sufficiently small circles alters their intrinsic secondary structure, presumably by shifting a prevailing equil. toward the more curved conformation. New **optical** anisotropy expts. are performed on a 200 bp DNA to det. its dynamic bending rigidity (or equivalently its dynamic persistence length, Pd), its equil. persistence length, P_{tot}, and its torsion elastic const.

Fluorescence polarization anisotropy (FPA) measurements on intercalated ethidium from 0 to 120 ns are combined with transient polarization grating (**TPG**) measurements of the absorbance anisotropy of intercalated methylene blue (MB) from 30 ns to 10 microsec. The results enable robust detns. of $P_{tot}=50$ nm, $P_d=200$ nm, and the torsion elastic const. (5.5×10^{-12} dyne cm). From our results and literature data we can est. the contribution of fluctuations between differently curved secondary structures to the equil. bending rigidity and P_{tot} . Most of the bending flexibility of DNA arises not from dynamic bending, but instead from a shift in the equil. between differently curved secondary structures, which are found to persist over rather extended domains. The bending rigidity of DNA relaxes from its high value at short times to its equil. value on some time-scale longer than 10 microsec. The alternative curved conformation(s) implied by these expts. may play a significant role in the activation of transcription, since many transcriptional activators substantially bend the DNA.

L20 ANSWER 8 OF 14 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

2000:159066 Document No. 132:304740 Dynamic bending rigidity of a 200-bp DNA in 4 mM ionic strength: a transient polarization grating study. Naimushin, Alexei N.; Fujimoto, Bryant S.; Schurr, J. Michael (Department of Chemistry, University of Washington, Seattle, WA, 98195-1700, USA). Biophysical Journal, 78(3), 1498-1518 (English) 2000. CODEN: BIOJAU. ISSN: 0006-3495. Publisher: Biophysical Society.

AB DNA may exhibit three different kinds of bends: 1) permanent bends; 2) slowly relaxing bends due to fluctuations in a prevailing equil. between differently curved secondary conformations; and 3) rapidly relaxing dynamic bends within a single potential-of-mean-force basin. The dynamic bending rigidity (κ_d), or equivalently the dynamic persistence length, $P_d = \kappa_d/kBT$, governs the rapidly relaxing bends, which are responsible for the flexural dynamics of DNA on a short time scale, $t \lesssim 10^{-5}$ s. However, all three kinds of bends contribute to the total equil. persistence length, P_{tot} , according to $1/P_{tot} = 1/P_{pb} + 1/P_{sr} + 1/P_d$, where P_{pb} is the contribution of the permanent bends and P_{sr} is the contribution of the slowly relaxing bends. Both P_d and P_{tot} are detd. for the same 200-bp DNA in 4 mM ionic strength by measuring its **optical** anisotropy, $r(t)$, from 0 to 10 μ s. Time-resolved fluorescence polarization anisotropy (FPA) measurements yield $r(t)$ for DNA/ethidium complexes (1 dye/200 bp) from 0 to 120 ns. A new transient polarization grating (**TPG**) expt. provides $r(t)$ for DNA/methylene blue complexes (1 dye/100 bp) over a much longer time span, from 20 ns to 10 μ s. Accurate data in the very tail of the decay enable a model-independent detn. of the relaxation time (τ_R) of the end-over-end tumbling motion, from which $P_{tot} = 500$ \AA is estd. The FPA data are used to obtain the best-fit pairs

of Pd and torsion elastic const. (α) values that fit those data equally well, and which are used to eliminate α as an independent variable. When the relevant theory is fitted to the entire **TPG** signal ($S(t)$), the end-over-end rotational diffusion coeff. is fixed at its measured value and α is eliminated in favor of Pd. Neither a true min. in chi-squared nor a satisfactory fit could be obtained for Pd anywhere in the range 500-5000 .ANG., unless an adjustable amplitude of azimuthal wobble of the methylene blue was admitted. In that case, a well-defined global min. and a reasonably good fit emerged at Pd = 2000 .ANG. and $(\Delta\zeta)^{1/2} = 25^\circ$. The discrimination against Pd values <1600 .ANG. is very great. By combining the values, $P_{tot} = 500$.ANG. and Pd = 2000 .ANG. with a literature est., $P_{pb} = 1370$.ANG., a value $P_{sr} = 1300$.ANG. is estd. for the contribution of slowly relaxing bends. This value is analyzed in terms of a simple model in which the DNA is divided up into domains contg. m bp, each of which experiences an all-or-none equil. between a straight and a uniformly curved conformation. With an appropriate est. of the av. bend angle per base-pair of the curved conformation, a lower bound est., m = 55 bp, is obtained for the domain size of the coherently bent state. Previous measurements suggest that this coherent bend is not directional, or phase-locked, to the azimuthal orientation of the filament.

CC 6-2 (General Biochemistry)

L20 ANSWER 9 OF 14 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

1999:280552 Document No. 131:84990 A transient polarization grating method to study tumbling and bending dynamics of DNA. Naimushin, Alexei N.; Fujimoto, Bryant S.; Delrow, Jeffrey J.; Schurr, J. Michael (Department of Chemistry, University of Washington, Seattle, WA, 98195-1700, USA). Review of Scientific Instruments, 70(5), 2471-2480 (English) 1999. CODEN: RSINAK. ISSN: 0034-6748. Publisher: American Institute of Physics.

AB A transient polarization grating (**TPG**) instrument was developed to investigate the tumbling and bending dynamics of various DNAs over the time range from 20 ns to 10 μ s. This **TPG** expt. employs pulsed writing beams with orthogonal polarizations and a continuous-wave probe beam. Detection of the diffracted probe light is performed via a photon counting method. Methylene blue intercalated in DNA is used as the chromophore to create the gratings. **TPG** expts. performed on DNA mols. contg. 200 base-pairs yield a relaxation time for tumbling that is in reasonable accord with prior work. This **TPG** expt. achieves a significant gain in signal-to-random-noise ratio over a direct photoinduced dichroism expt., and eliminates an important source of systematic error that could significantly alter the tail of the decay curve, where bending and end-over-end tumbling dominate the relaxation. However, the proportionality const. between the

diffracted signal and photo-induced dichroism in the sample is an addnl. unknown in the data anal.

CC 9-1 (Biochemical Methods)

ST DNA dynamics transient polarization grating **TPG**

IT Bending

Chromophores

Diffraction gratings

Diffractometry

Laser induced grating

Optical instruments

(a transient polarization grating method to study tumbling and bending dynamics of DNA)

L20 ANSWER 10 OF 14 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

1998:8179 Document No. 128:90154 Ink compositions particularly suitable for use in acoustic ink-jet printing process. Pontes, Fatima M.; Sacripante, Guerino G.; Drappel, Stephan V.; Paine, Anthony J.; Kovacs, Gregory J. (Xerox Corp., USA). U.S. US 5700316 A 19971223, 12 pp. (English). CODEN: USXXAM. APPLICATION: US 1996-624156 19960329.

AB Title ink compn. comprises a colorant and a vehicle of a poly(alkylene oxide)-alkylate $\text{ROO}(\text{R}'\text{O})_n\text{R}$, a poly(alkylene oxide)-dialkylate $\text{ROO}(\text{R}'\text{O})_n\text{OR}$, a polyoxaalkanoic ester $\text{ROOCH}_2(\text{OR}')_n\text{OR}$, or a polyoxaalkanedioic diester $\text{ROOCH}_2(\text{OR}')_n\text{OCH}_2\text{OOR}$ wherein R = alkyl, R' = alkylene or arylene, and n = 2-20. The ink possesses a viscosity of about 1-15 cP at a temp. of about 125-165.degree.. Thus, polyethylene oxide distearate (I) having Mw 930 was prep'd. by reacting 284 g stearic acid with 200 g polyethylene oxide having Mw 400 in the presence of 0.5 g Bu stannous acid catalyst, and a blue ink comprising 5% RBX 3LV dye and 95% I had viscosity 5.2 cP at 140.degree. and gave images having excellent resoln., excellent waterfastness, acceptable **optical** d., and superior color in an acoustic ink jet printer test.

IC ICM C09D011-02

INCL 106031580

CC 42-12 (Coatings, Inks, and Related Products)

Section cross-reference(s): 74

IT 106-07-0 111-21-7, Triethylene glycol, diacetate 142-20-1, Tetraethylene glycol, distearate 2370-64-1 3610-27-3, Triethylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate 10108-24-4, Tetraethylene glycol laurate 10108-28-8, Hexaethylene glycol stearate 10233-24-6, Triethylene glycol stearate 17640-28-7, Methyl 3,6-dioxaheptanoate 22790-12-1, Tetraethylene glycol, diacetate 22790-13-2, Pentaethylene glycol, diacetate 23328-60-1 24997-24-8, Hexaethylene glycol, diacetate 25062-49-1, Triethylene glycol, distearate 25592-38-5, Triethylene glycol, dilaurate 27252-83-1, Polyethylene glycol diacetate 31353-26-1, Dibutyl

3,6,9-trioxaundecanedioate 32774-97-3, Dioctyl
 3,6,9-trioxaundecanedioate 33038-57-2, Didodecyl
 3,6,9-trioxaundecanedioate 33051-23-9, Dihexyl
 3,6,9-trioxaundecanedioate 35126-86-4, Polyethylene glycol
 monomethyl ether acetate 35179-83-0 53129-29-6, Diethyl
 3,6,9-trioxaundecanedioate 54322-34-8, Dimethyl
 3,6,9-trioxaundecanedioate 55621-34-6, Tetraethylene glycol
 dilaurate 57982-39-5, Ethyl 3,6-dioxaheptanoate 58402-37-2
 58748-28-0, Hexaethylene glycol, dilaurate 62576-71-0,
 Polypropylene glycol diacetate 66488-69-5 81990-69-4,
 Pentaethylene glycol, distearate 83826-33-9, Tripropylene glycol
 stearate 87826-44-6, Tripropylene glycol, distearate 87826-46-8,
 Tripropylene glycol, diacetate 92411-21-7, Pentaethylene glycol,
 dilaurate 99126-65-5 102639-37-2, Methyl 3,6,9-trioxadecanoate
 106141-84-8 108677-74-3, Tripropylene glycol acetate
 121008-64-8, Polypropylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate
 130005-13-9, Tripropylene glycol laurate 146773-42-4, Ethyl
 3,6,9-trioxadecanoate 148535-36-8 159276-29-6, Hexaethylene
 glycol monomethyl ether acetate 161470-21-9, Dipropyl
 3,6,9-trioxaundecanedioate 200617-06-7, Dodecyl
 3,6-dioxaheptanoate 200713-12-8 200713-13-9, Pentaethylene
 glycol monomethyl ether acetate 200713-14-0, Propyl
 3,6-dioxaheptanoate 200713-15-1, Butyl 3,6-dioxaheptanoate
 200713-16-2, Isopropyl 3,6-dioxaheptanoate 200713-17-3, Isobutyl
 3,6-dioxaheptanoate 200713-19-5, Neopentyl 3,6-dioxaheptanoate
 200713-20-8, Hexyl 3,6-dioxaheptanoate 200713-21-9, Heptyl
 3,6-dioxaheptanoate 200713-22-0, Octyl 3,6-dioxaheptanoate
 200713-23-1, Nonyl 3,6-dioxaheptanoate 200713-24-2, Decyl
 3,6-dioxaheptanoate 200713-25-3, Stearyl 3,6-dioxaheptanoate
 200713-26-4, Propyl 3,6,9-trioxadecanoate 200713-27-5, Butyl
 3,6,9-trioxadecanoate 200713-28-6, Isopropyl 3,6,9-trioxadecanoate
 200713-29-7, Isobutyl 3,6,9-trioxadecanoate 200713-30-0, Neopentyl
 3,6,9-trioxadecanoate 200713-31-1, Hexyl 3,6,9-trioxadecanoate
 200713-32-2, Heptyl 3,6,9-trioxadecanoate 200713-33-3, Octyl
 3,6,9-trioxadecanoate 200713-34-4, Nonyl 3,6,9-trioxadecanoate
 200713-35-5, Decyl 3,6,9-trioxadecanoate 200713-36-6, Dodecyl
 3,6,9-trioxadecanoate 200713-37-7, Diisopropyl
 3,6,9-trioxaundecanedioate 200713-38-8, Diisobutyl
 3,6,9-trioxaundecanedioate 200713-39-9, Dineopentyl
 3,6,9-trioxaundecanedioate 200713-40-2, Diheptyl
 3,6,9-trioxaundecanedioate 200713-41-3, Dinonyl
 3,6,9-trioxaundecanedioate 200713-42-4, Didecyl
 3,6,9-trioxaundecanedioate 200869-05-2, **Tetrapropylene**
glycol diacetate 200869-06-3, Pentapropylene glycol
 diacetate 200869-07-4, Hexapropylene glycol diacetate
 200869-08-5, **Tetrapropylene glycol** distearate
 200869-09-6, Pentapropylene glycol distearate 200869-10-9,
 Hexapropylene glycol distearate 200869-11-0 200869-12-1

200869-13-2 200869-14-3 200869-15-4 200869-16-5 200869-17-6
200869-18-7 200869-19-8 200869-20-1

(vehicles particularly suitable for use in acoustic ink-jet compns.)

L20 ANSWER 11 OF 14 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

1997:514336 Document No. 127:228094 Transport properties of doped t-J ladders. Tsunetsugu, Hirokazu; Imada, Masatoshi (Institute of Applied Physics, University of Tsukuba, Tsukuba, 305, Japan). Journal of the Physical Society of Japan, 66(7), 1876-1879 (English) 1997. CODEN: JUPSAU. ISSN: 0031-9015. Publisher: Physical Society of Japan.

AB The cond. and Hall coeff. for various types of superconducting t-J ladder compds. are calcd. as a function of temp. and frequency by numerical diagonalization. A crossover from incoherent to coherent charge dynamics is found at a temp. T_{coh} . There exists another crossover at **TPG**, below which a pseudogap opens in the **optical** spectra, induced by the opening of a spin gap. In the absence of the spin gap, T_{coh} and the coherent wt. are suppressed, esp. with increasing dimensionality. On the contrary, T_{coh} is strongly enhanced by the pseudogap formation below **TPG**, whereas the coherent Drude wt. decreases with increasing dimensionality. The Hall coeff. shows a strong crossover at **TPG**, below which it has large amplitude for small doping concn.

CC 76-4 (Electric Phenomena)

L20 ANSWER 12 OF 14 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

1969:492764 Document No. 71:92764 Bonding polyester resin coatings to plastic sheets. Bristol, Alexander C. (American Cyanamid Co.). U.S. US 3457104 19690722, 4 pp. (English). CODEN: USXXAM. APPLICATION: US 1966-532099 19660307.

AB A process for improving the mar resistance of a resin sheet by coating it with an unsatd. polyester compn. and curing at a temp. below which additives in the resin sheet exuded or evapd. was claimed. Thus, a polyester resin compn. (I) contg. 9:9:2 triethylene glycol-fumaric acid-2-ethyl-1,2-hexanediol polyester 75, polyethylene glycol dimethacrylate 19.2, iso-Pr percarbonate 3.85, and Bz2O2 1.95 parts was poured into a glass casting cell. A clean, dry polycarbonate resin sheet was placed on the polyester, and covered with more of the compn. The top glass was replaced, and the assembly was clamped, held 1 hr. at 50.degree. and 1 hr. at 75.degree., cooled, and disassembled. The resultant sheet was **optically** clear, and showed excellent bond strength and mar resistance. Coating a resin sheet with a mixt. of I and 3 parts styrene gave similar results. Other polymers were similarly prepd. (polyester compn. and base polymer given): sec,sec-isomer of dipropylene glycol fumarate with diethylene glycol diacrylate and

styrene, poly(vinyl chloride); triethylene glycol fumarate with Et acrylate, allyl methacrylate, and triallyl cyanurate, cellulose acetate butyrate; diethylene glycol fumarate (1/1) and ethylene glycol dimethacrylate, cellulose acetate; **tetrapropylene glycol** fumarate (1/1) with triethylene glycol dimethacrylate and allyl methacrylate, polycarbonate. This process gave coated articles with improved **optical** clarity, and good mar resistance, chem. resistance, and impact strength.

IC B44D; B32B; C09D

INCL 117138800

CC 42 (Coatings, Inks, and Related Products)

L20 ANSWER 13 OF 14 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

1969:472034 Document No. 71:72034 Weather-resistant unsaturated polyester resin composition. De Lapp, Darwin F.; Deichert, William G. (American Cyanamid Co.). U.S. US 3431321 19690304, 3 pp. (English). CODEN: USXXAM. APPLICATION: US 1965-474142 19650722.

AB Substantially linear, water-insol., nongelled, unsatd. polyester resin compns. which can be converted to the crosslinked state were prep'd. by blending the esterification product of fumaric acid and a secondary, secondary isomer of polypropylene glycol (an OH group on each terminal secondary C atom) with a glycol diacrylate. The resulting resins were useful for producing hard, mar-resistant, and weather-resistant crosslinked polyester coatings. Thus, a mixt. of 1743 parts fumaric acid and 2928 parts tripropylene glycol was heated for 22 hrs. at 220.degree. while passing CO₂ through the mixt. The resulting polyester resin 90, ethylene glycol dimethacrylate 10, and Bz202 1 part was blended and poured onto a sheet of glass to form a film. A sheet of poly(Me methacrylate) was then placed over the resin soln. and a second sheet of glass positioned over the plastic sheet. The resulting sandwich was clamped together to squeeze out excess resin and prevent warping during the cure. The total assembly was then heated 1 hr. at 100.degree., 1 hr. at 120.degree., and 0.5 hr. at 130.degree.. After cooling to room temp., the clamps were removed and the glass panels sepd. from the plastic sheet. The coated sheet had the appearance to the naked **eye** of an uncoated sheet. The thickness of the coating was measured at 0.003 in. The mar-resistance value on a Diechert-Webb mar-tester was 3 and the Barcol hardness was 15. After 500 hrs. in a fluorescent uv Weather-Ometer, the coating was substantially unaffected.

IC C08F; C08G

INCL 260872000

CC 42 (Coatings, Inks, and Related Products)

IT 1,2-Hexanediol, polymer with fumaric acid, 1,1'-oxydi-2-propanol and polyethylene glycol diacrylate
2-Propanol, 1,1'-oxydi-, polymer with fumaric acid and triethylene glycol dimethacrylate

2-Propanol, 1,1'-oxydi-, polymer with fumaric acid, 1,2-hexanediol and polyethylene glycol diacrylate
 Acrylic acid, diester with polyethylene glycol, polymer with fumaric acid, 1,2-hexanediol and 1,1'-oxydi-2-propanol
 Fumaric acid, polymer with 1,2-hexanediol, 1,1'-oxydi-2-propanol and polyethylene glycol diacrylate
 Fumaric acid, polymer with .alpha.-methylstyrene, polyethylene glycol dimethacrylate and polypropylene glycol
 Glycols, polyethylene, diacrylate, polymer with fumaric acid, 1,2-hexanediol and 1,1'-oxydi-2-propanol
 Glycols, polyethylene, dimethacrylate, polymer with fumaric acid, .alpha.-methylstyrene and polypropylene glycol
 Glycols, polypropylene, polymer with fumaric acid, .alpha.-methylstyrene and polyethylene glycol dimethacrylate
 Methacrylic acid, diester with polyethylene glycol, polymer with fumaric acid, .alpha.-methylstyrene and polypropylene glycol
 Methacrylic acid, diester with triethylene glycol, polymer with fumaric acid and 1,1'-oxydi-2-propanol
 Methacrylic acid, ethylene ester, polymer with fumaric acid and **tetrapropylene glycol**
 Styrene, .alpha.-methyl-, polymer with fumaric acid, polyethylene glycol dimethacrylate and polypropylene glycol
Tetrapropylene glycol, polymer with ethylene methacrylate and fumaric acid
 Triethylene glycol, dimethacrylate, polymer with fumaric acid and 1,1'-oxydi-2-propanol
 (coatings of, weather-resistant)

IT 25300-76-9, Fumaric acid, polymer with ethylene methacrylate and **tetrapropylene glycol** 25322-97-8, Fumaric acid, polymer with 1,1'-oxydi-2-propanol and triethylene glycol dimethacrylate 25916-51-2, uses and miscellaneous 25916-52-3, uses and miscellaneous 26710-80-5 26710-82-7 26710-85-0 26710-86-1 26760-59-8
 (coatings of, weather-resistant)

L20 ANSWER 14 OF 14 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
 1960:106460 Document No. 54:106460 Original Reference No.
 54:20254h-i,20255a Detergents pastes. Schutz, Hermann (Willi Maurer K.-G.). DE 1047973 19581231 (Unavailable). APPLICATION: DE

AB The detergents are aq. pastes in which surface-active anionic substances of the sulfonate and (or) sulfate type are present in a form contg. little salt, and are combined with at least 10%, based on the finished paste, of sulfates of ethoxylated fatty alcs. contg. 12-14 C atoms in their aliphatic chains. Nonsulfonated ethoxylated fatty alcs. are added in amts. of 1-5%, as well as builders like condensed phosphates, buffers, foam stabilizers, skin-protective agents, bleaching agents, corrosion inhibitors, **optical**

brighteners, and perfumes. For example, a detergent paste contains: 14.0% tetrapropylene benzenesulfonate low in salt and unsulfonated substances, 25.0% fatty alc. sulfate contg. 85-90% fatty alcs. of the chain length C10-C16 and 15-10% alcs. of longer chain length, 5.0% fatty acid alkanolamide (monoethanolamide of distd. coconut acid), 5.0% sulfate of an ethoxylated fat alc. with 12-14 C atoms and up to 3 ethylene oxide groups, 1.5% ethoxylated oleic acid diglycol ester with 8 moles ethylene oxide, 4.0% condensed phosphate of the Calgon type, 0.2% **optical** brightener, 1.0% perfume oil, and the rest H2O and buffer substances.

INCL 23E

CC 27 (Fats, Fatty Oils, Waxes, and Detergents)

IT Benzenesulfonic acid, ester with **tetrapropylene glycol**

Tetrapropylene glycol, benzenesulfonate
(detergent pastes from)

=> d 121 1-3 cbib abs hitstr hitind

L21 ANSWER 1 OF 3 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

2003:356544 Document No. 138:376487 Photochromic polymerizable compositions. Welch, Cletus N.; King, Eric M.; Anderson, Lawrence G.; Daughenbaugh, Randy; Stewart, Kevin J. (PPG Industries Ohio, Inc., USA). PCT Int. Appl. WO 2003038009 A1 20030508, 74 pp. DESIGNATED STATES: W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW; RW: AT, BE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CH, CI, CM, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GA, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, ML, MR, NE, NL, PT, SE, SN, TD, TG, TR. (English). CODEN: PIXXD2. APPLICATION: WO 2002-US35064 20021031. PRIORITY: US 2001-PV335871 20011101; US 2002-270622 20021016.

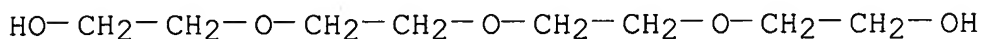
AB Polymerizable compns. are described which comprise a photochromic amt. of .gtoreq.1 photochromic compd., .gtoreq.1 material having .gtoreq.1 carbonate group and .gtoreq.1 hydroxyl group, and .gtoreq.1 monoisocyanate contg. material having .gtoreq.1 unsatd. group, the polymerizable compn. being adapted to provide, when at least partially cured, a redn. in the percent fatigue of the photochromic compd. in an Accelerated Weathering Photochromic Percent Photopic Fatigue Test. Photochromic polymerizates (e.g., photochromic optical elements such as **ophthalmic lenses**) prepd. from the polymerizable compns. are also described.

IT **112-60-7D**, Tetraethylene glycol, reaction products with chloroformates

(photochromic polymerizable compns. contg.)

RN 112-60-7 HCAPLUS

CN Ethanol, 2,2'-[oxybis(2,1-ethanediylloxy)]bis- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



IC ICM C09K009-02

ICS G02B001-04; G02B001-10; G02B005-23

CC 74-9 (Radiation Chemistry, Photochemistry, and Photographic and Other Reprographic Processes)

Section cross-reference(s): 38, 63, 73

IT 57-55-6D, Propylene glycol, reaction products with chloroformates
57-57-8D, .beta.-Propiolactone, reaction products with diols
75-13-8D, Isocyanic acid, reaction products 75-21-8D, Ethylene oxide, reaction products 75-56-9D, Propylene oxide, reaction products 77-85-0D, Trimethylolethane, reaction products with chloroformates 77-99-6D, Trimethylolpropane, reaction products with chloroformates 80-05-7D, Bisphenol A, reaction products 94-96-2D, 2-Ethyl-1,3-hexanediol, reaction products with chloroformates 96-48-0D, .gamma.-Butyrolactone, reaction products with diols 105-08-8D, 1,4-Cyclohexanedimethanol, reaction products with chloroformates 106-75-2D, Diethylene glycol bis(chloroformate), reaction products with polyols 107-21-1D, Ethylene glycol, reaction products with chloroformates 107-88-0D, 1,3-Butanediol, reaction products with chloroformates 108-29-2D, .gamma.-Valerolactone, reaction products with diols 110-63-4D, 1,4-Butanediol, reaction products with chloroformates 111-29-5D, 1,5-Pentanediol, reaction products with chloroformates 111-46-6D, Diethylene glycol, reaction products with chloroformates 112-27-6D, Triethylene glycol, reaction products with chloroformates 112-47-0D, 1,10-Decanediol, reaction products with chloroformates **112-60-7D**, Tetraethylene glycol, reaction products with chloroformates 124-05-0D, reaction products with polyols 126-30-7D, 2,2-Dimethyl-1,3-propanediol, reaction products with chloroformates 144-19-4D, 2,2,4-Trimethyl-1,3-pentanediol, reaction products with chloroformates 149-31-5D, 2-Methyl-1,3-pentanediol, reaction products with chloroformates 150-76-5D, Hydroquinone monomethyl ether, reaction products 502-44-3D, Epsiloncaprolactone, reaction products with diols 504-63-2D, 1,3-Propanediol, reaction products with chloroformates 542-28-9D, .delta.-Valerolactone, reaction products with diols 556-48-9D, 1,4-Cyclohexanediol, reaction products with chloroformates 584-03-2D, 1,2-Butanediol, reaction products with chloroformates 625-69-4D, 2,4-Pentanediol, reaction products with chloroformates 629-11-8D, 1,6-Hexanediol, reaction products with chloroformates 629-30-1D, 1,7-Heptanediol, reaction products with

chloroformates 629-41-4D, 1,8-Octanediol, reaction products with chloroformates 868-77-9D, reaction products 1115-20-4D, 2,2-Dimethyl-3-hydroxypropyl-2,2-dimethyl-3-hydroxypropionate, reaction products with chloroformates 1679-47-6D, .alpha.-Methyl .gamma.-butyrolactone, reaction products with diols 1679-49-8D, .beta.-Methyl .gamma.-butyrolactone, reaction products with diols 2024-88-6D, Bisphenol A bis(chloroformate), reaction products with polyols 2094-99-7D, m-Isopropenyl-.alpha.,.alpha.-dimethylbenzyl isocyanate, reaction products 2157-16-6D, reaction products with polyols 2916-20-3D, reaction products with polyols 2935-44-6D, 2,5-Hexanediol, reaction products with chloroformates 3068-88-0D, .beta.-Butyrolactone, reaction products with diols 3937-56-2D, 1,9-Nonanediol, reaction products with chloroformates 3971-29-7D, 1,2-Bis(hydroxymethyl)cyclohexane, reaction products with chloroformates 4457-71-0D, 3-Methyl-1,5-pentanediol, reaction products with chloroformates 20215-51-4D, reaction products with polyols 20412-38-8D, reaction products with polyols 20748-86-1D, 2,4-Heptanediol, reaction products with chloroformates 24800-44-0D, Tripropylene glycol, reaction products with chloroformates 25190-06-1D, Poly(oxytetramethylene)diol, reaction products with chloroformates 25265-71-8D, Dipropylene glycol, reaction products with chloroformates 25322-68-3D, Polyethylene glycol, reaction products with chloroformates 25322-69-4D, Polypropylene glycol, reaction products with chloroformates 30674-80-7D, reaction products 42856-62-2D, 2-Methyl-1,5-pentanediol, reaction products with chloroformates 62643-19-0D, 4-Oxepanone, reaction products with diols 83382-56-3D, reaction products with diols 104673-46-3D, reaction products with diols 107023-60-9D, reaction products 118367-08-1D, reaction products with diols 130722-42-8D, 3-Oxepanone, reaction products with diols 150504-00-0D, reaction products with chloroformates 162873-06-5D, reaction products with diols 238093-85-1D, PC-1122, reaction products with isocyanates 247161-79-1D, reaction products with diols 454694-80-5D, reaction products with diols 522605-02-3D, 1,2-Cyclohexanediethanol, reaction products with chloroformates (photochromic polymerizable compns. contg.)

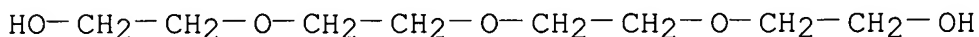
L21 ANSWER 2 OF 3 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

2000:622382 Document No. 133:213263 Polymerizable polyalkoxylated naphthopyrans. Van Gemert, Barry; Chopra, Anu; Kumar, Anil (Transitions Optical, Inc., USA). U.S. US 6113814 A 20000905, 26 pp., Cont.-in-part of U. S. Ser. No. 151,911, abandoned. (English). CODEN: USXXAM. APPLICATION: US 1999-437982 19991110. PRIORITY: US 1998-151911 19980911.

AB Described are novel photochromic polymerizable polyalkoxylated naphthopyran compds., examples of which are certain 2H-naphtho[1,2-b]pyrans, 3H-naphtho[2,1-b]pyrans and indeno[2,1-f]naphtho[1,2-b]pyrans each having at least one

polyalkoxylated substituent of from 1 to 50 alkoxy units per substituent which is end-capped with a polymerizable group. Specific substituents are also present on the naphtho, indeno and pyrano portions of the compds. Also described are various substrates, e.g., paper, glass, polymeric org. materials, etc., that contain or that are coated with such compds. Optically clear articles such as **contact lenses** or other plastic transparencies that incorporate the novel naphthopyran compds. or combinations thereof with complementary photochromic compds., e.g., certain other naphthopyrans, indenonaphthopyrans, benzopyrans, oxazine-type compds., etc., are also described. Photochromatic compds. such as 2,2-bis(4-methoxyphenyl)-5-(2-hydroxyethoxycarbonyl)-6-phenyl-[2H]-naphtho[1,2-b]pyran were prep'd. and tested, and coated on lenses.

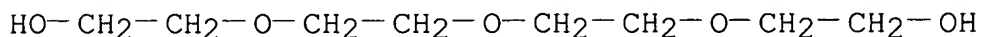
IT **112-60-7**, Tetraethylene glycol
(polymerizable polyalkoxylated naphthopyrans for lens coatings)
RN 112-60-7 HCAPLUS
CN Ethanol, 2,2'-[oxybis(2,1-ethanediylloxy)]bis- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



IC ICM G02B005-23
ICS C07D311-92; G02C007-10
INCL 252586000
CC 63-8 (Pharmaceuticals)
Section cross-reference(s): 27, 38, 57
IT **Contact lenses**
Eyeglass lenses
(polymerizable polyalkoxylated naphthopyrans for lens coatings)
IT 74-86-2, Acetylene, reactions 106-65-0 107-21-1, 1,2-Ethanediol, reactions 111-46-6, reactions 112-27-6 **112-60-7**, Tetraethylene glycol 540-51-2, 2-Bromoethanol 611-97-2, 4,4'-Dimethylbenzophenone 628-89-7, 2-(2-Chloroethoxy)ethanol 1137-42-4, 4-Hydroxybenzophenone 5197-62-6, 2-[2-(2-Chloroethoxy)ethoxy]ethanol 78250-27-8 101597-25-5, 1,1-Bis(4-methoxyphenyl)-2-propyn-1-ol 169682-11-5
(polymerizable polyalkoxylated naphthopyrans for lens coatings)
L21 ANSWER 3 OF 3 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
1996:379773 Document No. 125:41776 Pharmaceutical preparations comprising polyalkylene oxide-containing quaternary ammonium antimicrobial agents. Park, Joonsup; Falcetta, Joseph J. (Alcon Laboratories, Inc., USA). PCT Int. Appl. WO 9606603 A1 19960307, 23 pp. DESIGNATED STATES: W: AU, CA, JP; RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE. (English). CODEN: PIXXD2. APPLICATION: WO 1995-US9724 19950802. PRIORITY: US 1994-296640

19940826.

- AB Ophthalmic compns. of quaternary ammonium compds. contg. a polyalkylene oxide moiety (Markush structure given) are useful as antimicrobial agents in pharmaceutical preps. Thus, 4.47 g octaethylene glycol (prepn. given) was reacted with 2.30 g of pyridine and 6.07 g of thionyl bromide in dry chloroform at 50.degree. for 5h, then the reaction was neutralized by water, and org. phase was sepd. and concd. The org. phase was purified to obtain octaethylene glycol dibromide (I). I 2.91 g, was reacted was reacted with 3.12 g of N,N-dimethyltetradecylamine in 0.7 g of DMSO at 80.degree. for 15 h, the solidified reaction product was crystd. from Et acetate to give a polyalkylene oxide-contg. quaternary ammonium antimicrobial agent (II). Antimicrobial activity of II was tested against *Aspergillus fumigatus* and *Staphylococcus marcescens*. Formulation of a **contact lens** disinfecting soln. contg. 0.001% II is provided.
- IT **112-60-7**, Tetraethylene glycol
(pharmaceutical preps. comprising polyalkylene oxide-contg. quaternary ammonium antimicrobial agents)
- RN 112-60-7 HCAPLUS
- CN Ethanol, 2,2'-[oxybis(2,1-ethanedioxy)]bis- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



- IC ICM A61K031-135
ICS A61K031-14; A61K031-16; A61K031-695; C07C217-42; C07C217-48; C07C217-58; C07C233-36; C07F007-10
- CC 63-6 (Pharmaceuticals)
Section cross-reference(s): 1, 23
- IT **Lenses**
(**contact**, pharmaceutical preps. comprising polyalkylene oxide-contg. quaternary ammonium antimicrobial agents)
- IT 76-83-5, Trityl chloride 104-83-6, p-Chlorobenzyl chloride
111-46-6, reactions 112-18-5, n,n-Dimethyldodecylamine
112-60-7, Tetraethylene glycol 112-75-4,
n,n-Dimethyltetradecylamine 124-40-3, n,n-Dimethylamine, reactions
507-16-4, Thionyl bromide 2615-15-8, Hexaethylene glycol
7719-09-7, Thionyl chloride 9016-45-9, Surfonic N-120 25322-68-3
37860-51-8, Tetraethylene glycol di-p-tosylate 177987-02-9
177987-03-0
(pharmaceutical preps. comprising polyalkylene oxide-contg. quaternary ammonium antimicrobial agents)